

# HUI KUKOA IS AT WORK

## Begins Upon Its Constitution Framing.

A LL doubt of the course of the Hui Kukoa was dispelled last evening when by a unanimous vote the representatives of the party decided to formally organize and adopted for guidance until the meeting of the convention of the party in September a constitution which in effect is that offered in the Home Rule convention and turned down by Wilcox and Kalaupokalani.

It was not until after there had been an amount of oratory which would have carried the Fire Claims bill through Congress that this was done, either, for by the clock two hours was spent in discussing the form of party, something which was generally believed to have been settled on the previous evening, before the consensus was that the organization could go on. There were speeches along the line of forming a body which should have for its object the selection of the best men in other parties for the Legislature, and other addresses were aimed at independent action, and through all Prince Cupid, with his honesty of purpose and desire to see the best done for the Territory and his people, balked at a declaration which made partisanship per se of himself and his friends, while he wanted to be free for non-partisan action.

The real business of the meeting, which drew to the assembly room of Foster's Hall seventy-five bolters from the Wilcox crowd, was the receiving of the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. The report was in part as follows:

Honolulu, July 21, 1902.  
To the President and Members of the Kukoa party:  
Gentlemen—Your committee on constitution, rules and regulations herewith submit proposed constitution, rules, etc., which it recommends be made the basis for organization, the same to be ratified or amended by the convention to be held for nominating delegates to Congress, etc.

We recommend that authority be given the executive committee, through its president, to fix the date, place and representation for a convention as above stated.

We further recommend giving the executive committee power to formulate plans for co-operation with other political elements in the Territory, subject to approval by the Territorial convention.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. H. WISE,  
K. S. MAHAULU,  
JOHN EMMELUTH.

Proposed Constitution of the Kukoa Party—Preamble:  
Whereas, More than two years have elapsed since the Congress of the United States passed the Organic Act creating out of these islands the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas, The first legislature of the Territory failed to make effective the provisions of said act permitting the erection of the traditional American system of government in these islands; and

Whereas, Owing to such failure and the fact that the majority of both houses was composed of Hawaiians, the capacity of the native Hawaiians for self-government has been seriously questioned; and

Whereas, The agreements reached among the dominant element in the Home Rule party, by which the president thereof is to pass on all candidates before nomination; and

Whereas, Such a course is subversive of those rights of the person vouchsafed us under the constitution of the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the Kukoa party, in convention assembled, that we deplore the conditions which prevent our further affiliation with the Home Rule party.

That we hereby pledge our faith in the ultimate triumph of those principles which lie at the foundation of popular government.

That we pledge our earnest effort to create in such territory clean, responsible, honest government, through wise legislation by competent men, regardless of previous political affiliation.

Resolved, That we heartily invite the co-operation of all voters in this Territory who believe in county and municipal government as the means for elevating this community's standard, morally, socially and politically.

CONSTITUTION.  
Article I—Organization.—A non-partisan political party is hereby created throughout the Territory for the purposes set forth in the preamble hereto.

Article II—Name.—This political organization shall be known as the Kukoa party.

Article III.—The purpose of the party is to effect the changes of government required by the vast majority of the voters in this Territory, to form wise legislation for this purpose, accepting the experiences of the older States and Territories of the Union as our guide, hoping thereby to evolve an efficient, economic, business-like system of conducting community affairs. To so alter our educational system that the youth may grow to man's estate fitted for taking part in the future development of the Territory.

Article IV—Membership.—All male citizens of the Territory who are voters or eligible to become voters at the next regular election may become members of this party by signing this constitution, with the rules and regulations, in the precinct in which they reside.

From this point the constitution was as that offered in the convention. The executive committee is provided for at thirty members, to be chosen from the various representative districts. The central committee is to consist of seven members, one from each district, and the president. The provision is made

that the executive committee shall have the right to call special meetings for the purpose of amending the constitution. When the preamble was read there was a loud and long applause. It was then that there was a direct reference to the Hawaiian people, and Prince Cupid thought the whole matter involved in the constitution. He then proceeded to read the preamble, which was read back to the committee for revision. Immediately, without material change, the constitution was passed.

There was passed also a resolution empowering the appointment of a temporary executive committee to serve until the convention meets, with power to appoint committees and manage the party. To be governed by the constitution. Prince Cupid as chairman of the meeting appointed the following: President, Prince J. Kalaupokalani, D. Kalaupokalani, J. K. Clark, J. K. Nakokoa, M. L. Kalaupokalani, S. Kilepou, J. W. Ripikane, W. P. Erving, A. St. G. Pinnaka, M. R. Kalaupokalani, P. W. Beckley and Ben Jones.

C. A. Long was chosen treasurer but his demands for a finance committee were unheard. A report from the committee on organization was read, telling of the work done and the plans for a meeting Thursday. This was referred to the executive committee. After providing that this body shall meet this evening the committee adjourned.

Senator Kalaupokalani and Wilcox will leave this afternoon for Maui for the purpose of taking up their campaigning tour. They will go first to where carriages and stage pigs await them. Thence they will visit the entire side of the island, returning next week. It is expected they will continue on their way through the group.

Senator Kalaupokalani said yesterday that it was his plan that when by favoring a man he could secure his nomination he would always move for the return of a man who had experience.

## DEMOCRATS START WORK

### An Enrollment Will Be Made of All Democrats on Island of Oahu.

Democrats in Honolulu will conduct their fall campaign along the lines laid down in 1900, with the exception that the Territorial Central Committee will consist of not more than 50 members, as against 15 in the former organization.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Democrats last night in Waverley hall, at which Col. McCarthy presided, the report of the committee of 15 appointed last Tuesday by the chair was read by Secretary Hart and adopted. The report was as follows:

Honolulu, July 21, 1902.  
To the Territorial Central Committee:

The select committee of 15 appointed at the meeting held at Waverley hall on July 14 to devise ways and means for bettering the plan of organization, beg leave to report as follows:

That the plan of the last campaign be followed excepting that the number on the Territorial Central Committee be increased from 15 to a number not to exceed 50.

Col. McCarthy then called attention to the fact that the Democrats would have to pungle up free silver with which to run the campaign in its preliminary stages. There would have to be some advertising of meetings, postage and other incidentals, and there wasn't a red cent in the treasury.

Eugene Sullivan proposed that the hat be passed around to all those who signed the roll and that each one drop in a dollar.

W. H. Johnson moved for the appointment of a finance committee consisting of three members, but this met with an objection from F. H. Hayselein, who feared that the Democrats around town might think they were contributing to the real campaign fund and refuse to contribute when the permanent finance committee came for shekels. He wanted voluntary contributions taken at each meeting from the members then present. Fred Terrill said that this would practically amount to a tax on each Democrat and he made a strenuous objection.

It was conclusively shown, however, that money was necessary, and the motion finally carried. W. H. Johnson, Fred Terrill and D. G. Camarinos were appointed on the committee. "Cammy" thought it time to act and passed his numbered precincts around into which \$16 were cast, which was taken as a good omen. John Effinger was then appointed treasurer "without bonds."

C. L. Rhodes then outlined a plan of preliminary campaign which was adopted. He said the Democrats had made a financial showing which put them on a sound basis, and he wanted an enrollment started throughout the island of Oahu to back it up. He moved that the island of Oahu, beginning with Honolulu, be divided up into smaller districts and that a call for volunteers be made to canvass those districts, with instructions to report to Col. McCarthy. The motion passed, with the amendment that the numbered precincts be used as the districts, and canvassed in the manner carried on by the other parties.

The first call for volunteers for the various city precincts, all in the Fourth District, resulted as follows:

John Effinger, first precinct; C. L. Rhodes, second; Mr. McGonagle, fourth; W. H. Johnson, fifth; Fred Terrill, sixth; L. D. Timmons, sixth; D. G. Camarinos, at large.

Another Johnston Horror.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 10.—Two hundred coal miners were entombed today by an explosion in the Cambria Steel Company's rolling mill mine, whose main shaft opens within the limits of this city, and 125 are probably dead. The mine is one of the largest in the country, and today 600 men were at work there.

# NEW BISHOP IS CONSECRATED



S AN DIEGO, July 2.—The impressive ceremony of making a bishop of the Episcopal church was witnessed yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's by a large congregation.

At the close of the service, when the sacrament was partaken of by the bishops and clergy present, Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, for the past twenty years and more the rector of the San Diego parish, had been made Bishop of Honolulu in charge of the missionary district of the Hawaiian Islands under the Protestant Episcopal church of America.

The program as printed was carried out, though the portion of the service which had been assigned to Bishop Moreland of Sacramento had to be taken by the other bishops as the Sacramento gentleman did not arrive until just at the close of the service.

There was no attempt at decoration of the church itself, but the altar and chancel looked exceedingly pretty from the body of the church. It was stated in charge that there were so many who desired to witness the ceremony that they did not feel that it would be right to give any of the space to decorations.

The choir of St. Paul's church and of All Saints' chapel were combined, and rendered the musical part of the service in a most charming and impressive manner.

The Right Reverend William Ford Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, was the presiding bishop and had charge of the services, being especially assisted by Rt. Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, and Rt. Rev. John Mills Kendrick, D. D., Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, as the members of the commission to consecrate, and by Rt. Rev. Thomas Augustus Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, the presiding bishop and the designated preacher for the occasion.

Other officials of the church and members of the clergy from all over Southern California were also in attendance, and assisted in the ceremony to the extent of the parts and positions assigned to them.

The congregation was large but limited to the capacity of the church by the number of cards given out, there being no more cards than the seating capacity of the building, with the addition of chairs in the aisles.

The procession of bishops, clergymen and choir was impressive, and throughout the service the form laid down by the law of the church for the ordaining or consecration of a bishop was followed. The sermon by Rt. Rev. Jaggar of Cincinnati was a masterpiece and particularly touching in that portion in which he addressed the bishop-elect on the new duties to which he had been called and which might to some extent keep him away from the close offices of the parish which were possibly the pleasant features of a rector's life, thus making the duties somewhat harder to bear.

The bishop spoke at great length, his text being from the third verse of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians: "Endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

BISHOP JAGGAR'S SERMON.  
After a thoughtful discussion of church unity in the abstract, Bishop Jaggar said:

I have had in mind through all these hasty suggestions the Christian community in Hawaii to which we are about to send a bishop of our Protestant Episcopal church. That community singularly illustrates in its history the reality of, and the great need of, keeping in the bond of peace, the unity of the spirit.

I need not weary you by a repetition of the story of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, the visit of Vancouver 12 years later, the enlightened policy of King Kamehameha afterwards known as the great, and the efforts of Vancouver to have missionaries of the English church sent to his dominion. The missionaries were not sent. The remarkable facts in the religious history of the islands may be rapidly sketched. The son and successor of Kamehameha the Great demolished with one blow a whole system of idolatry and superstition, the high

priest of the system being himself the leader of the movement.  
Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions were immediately sent to take possession of the field. They were Presbyterians and Congregationalists from New England. They were devoted, self-sacrificing men, sowing in its simplicity the Word of the Truth of the Gospel, and "by their fruits ye know them." They arrived in 1823. Thirty years later Christianity was the prevailing religion and a powerful influence in the councils of the kings. The Bible and many religious books were translated into the native tongue. There were more than 55,000 communicants and as many pupils in the Christian schools. As early as 1833 the native Christians had even sent missionaries to other islands in the Pacific, and in 1869 foreign aid was no longer necessary.

It was not until 1862 that the Church of England, through the combined efforts of English and American bishops, and at the request of the young King Kamehameha IV, who had been to England and learned to love the order and service of the church—consecrated the Rev. Dr. Staley to be bishop of Honolulu. The story of the young king and his queen, Emma, granddaughter of the English sailor who had been influential in the court of Kamehameha the Great, his translation of the Prayer Book into the native tongue and his zeal for the church in gifts and labors, is well known. Bishop Staley in a sermon which he preached in Westminster Abbey on the eve of his departure for the islands shows how fully he realized the necessity for "giving diligence to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." "We are," he said, "to speak the truth but it must be in love and we are to give all who have been hitherto laboring with so much devotion and earnestness in their Master's cause, while we have been looking on with cold indifference, the credit they deserve. We must make it clear that we do not go forth to ignore or over-ride what has been done by others." I have only time to remind you of the rapid increase in the commerce of the islands—the domination of European and American civilization—the demoralizing influence of that civilization in some of its forms upon the native population—the mixture of races and the events which finally made Hawaii a territory of the United States. With the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as territory of the United States came the necessity for some arrangement by which the jurisdiction of the Anglican church in the islands should be transferred to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. A plan of transfer was arranged and happily consummated by which that diocese of the Church of England known as the Diocese of Honolulu became the Missionary District of Honolulu of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. The property and jurisdiction were received on Tuesday, April 1st, in St. Andrew's cathedral, Honolulu, by the Bishop of California, acting for the presiding bishop, and at the hands of the venerable Bishop Willis, who resigns his charge after 20 years of service. "We are now to consecrate the rector of this parish, duly elected, to be the first bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu."

Thoughts crowd upon me as I think of the strange mixture of conditions to which he goes and of circumstances which have entered into that history. He goes to represent something more than the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. He will stand for the unity in one visible communion of the churches of England and America. But is that all? We assume that he is "a man in whom the spirit of God is." If this is so he will stand for something deeper and broader than any visible union. His sense of unity in the spirit will comprehend in the bond of love all those who have taken up the fallen sword and sowed through toil and tears the fields which he reaps. He will realize that "other men labored and entered into their labors." He will be a bishop of the church of God—broad enough to sympathize with and as far as may be to co-operate in every movement which seeks to uplift, comfort and help our common humanity.

At this point in his discourse, Bishop Jaggar turned to the bishop-elect and continuing, said:

My dear brother, though I have not had the pleasure of a long personal acquaintance I feel very close through knowledge of your reputation and character, and also through my sympathy with you at this hour as you pass from the associations of your pastor life during so many years here, to the new field to which you are going will certainly be full of such memories and it will be your comfort amid the perplexities and trials which await you to know that the blessing of those whom you have sought to bless and help will follow you.

But do not suppose, in leaving the special work of a pastor for the more general work of a bishop, the importance or range of personal influence is diminished. The circle of that influence is only widened. I have not meant to say that the bishop should wrap himself in a cold, dignified reserve. He is removed from the more intimate relations of a pastor but he becomes the overseer of clergy and people. He is ordained to be in his place and by virtue of his office a leader of men. As the man is so is his strength. The dignity of office or of vestments will not hide the man or pass for personal worth or power.

Your new work under its fresh and free conditions will call into play the faculties of judgment and administration. You will need to be tactful, patient and slow to make issues about small matters. But your experience as an organizer has taught you all this. I have only to add further, and with the utmost sincerity, that you need to live very close, in your own spirit to the Master, if you would have peace, wisdom and power in your work as a bishop. You will find in it demands upon your executive ability that may tend to distract, secularize and perhaps contract. Compelled by the nature of your office to determine many matters alone and within the reserve of your own mind, you can only find real help and comfort in opening all your soul "to thy Father who is in secret and thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Keeping yourself here you will be content and the spirit in your outward relations as a bishop in the church of God the fullness of the meaning of the Apostolic charge "give diligence to the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

At the close of the sermon, Bishop-elect Restarick was presented at the altar by Bishop Jaggar. The certificate of election was read by Rev. B. W. Taylor, the consent of the standing committee by Rev. J. J. Wilkins, D. D., and the consent of the bishops by Rev. William MacCormack. The promise of the bishop-elect to conform to the demands of the new office and to the laws of the church in all things with the help of God, was recorded, and after prayer by the presiding bishop, the examination of the bishop-elect was carried on according to the forms provided. The robing of the bishop followed, and then the consecration during which the blessing of all the bishops present was bestowed on the bishop-elect, and he was declared ordained.

The offering, which was large, will be turned over to the bishop for the work of the church in the missionary district of Honolulu. A communion service followed in which only the bishops and the clergy received the holy sacrament, the opportunity having been given to all members of the congregation at the early morning celebration of the holy communion at 7:30 a. m., by Rev. William H. Woodson. The consecration was requested to remain during the communion service and did so, although it was nearly three and a half hours from the beginning of the consecration service to the close.

LUNCHEON TO THE BISHOP.  
At the close of the consecration service, carriages were in waiting for the bishops and their families to convey them to the handsome home of Mrs. O. J. Stough, on upper Fourth street, where they were entertained at luncheon.

Covers were laid for twenty people. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Stough, there were seated at the tables: Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, Bishop of Honolulu, Mrs. Restarick and Miss Restarick; Rt. Rev. William Ford Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, and Mrs. Nichols; Rt. Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Johnson; Rt. Rev. Thomas Augustus Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, Mrs. Jaggar and Miss Jaggar; Rt. Rev. William Hall Moreland, D. D., Bishop of Sacramento; Rt. Rev. John Mills Kendrick, D. O., Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, and Mrs. Kendrick; Rev. Archibald G. Trew, D. D., Capt. Charles H. Hinde of Oahu, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Niles of San Diego.

Last evening a reception was tendered the new bishop at the Florence hotel, which is referred to elsewhere. This morning at 10 o'clock the bishops and their families and friends will be the guests of Maj. Vogdes on a trip down the bay as far as Fort Rancocas.

DAMON'S SCHOOL  
TO AFFILIATE

The New Teacher a Canadian  
Who Comes of a Literary Family.

The board of trustees of Kawaiahao Seminary is most fortunate in securing the services of Miss Kathryn McLeod as principal. Miss McLeod, whose devotion to the mission cause leads her to teach in native schools, is an unusually clever young lady, an honor graduate in English of Acadia University and a graduate of its missionary training school, New York. She is besides a writer of considerable ability, her contributions frequently appearing in American and Canadian periodicals. Miss McLeod comes from good literary stock, being a daughter of A. J. McLeod, a prominent lawyer, author of the recent successful romance, "The Notary of Grand Pre."

A sister, Grace Dean McLeod, is a well-known and charming writer of Canadian stories, and another sister, Ida A.

# AN EVENTFUL DAY

## How Happiness Came Into a Clouded Life.

It was an eventful day for me, said Mrs. Marie McLeod of 214 E. Congress street, Toledo, Ohio, as I looked into the future and saw health and happiness in store for me.

"I had led a gloomy life," she continued. "My entire childhood was saddened by ill health, the result of a cold contracted at a critical time in my thirteenth year. Months and years of suffering followed and doctors did not help me. My blood had turned to water and the natural functions of my sex had ceased. A noted specialist in the diseases of women who was treating me said my case was hopeless and that I could not live more than a few years at the most."

"I was so weak that I could not walk across the room. I had not the slightest appetite, my feet and hands were always cold and I was miserable and unhappy. I wasted away to a mere shadow. I looked frightful and no medicine that I took did me any good. I tried to be resigned to my fate, but it was hard."

"Then came the eventful day. An old friend of our family came in and told me so confidently that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would cure me that I began to hope and life looked brighter. I started taking the pills and I soon could see that they were doing me good. My flesh began to feel warm, my color to come back and I felt stronger. Improvement was gradual but sure. I continued faithfully with the medicine and soon my functions became normal and health came back. My friends thought my recovery was almost a miracle and the physicians who had given me up for death were forced to admit that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done what they could not do."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had at all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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MR. J. WILLIAMS, SENIOR, 21, COPE STREET, DUBLIN,  
HAS WRITTEN: "Having had experience of  
this medicine in the treatment of my  
children, I can confidently recommend it as a  
good cough remedy."

MR. A. J. WOODHOUSE, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., CLINICAL  
SURGEON, DUBLIN, writes: "I have used Powell's  
Balsam of Aniseed for some years and find it  
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and House—in each wrapper.  
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Ellis of Tennessee, is known as one of the foremost literary women of the South. The seminary, which during the coming year is to be affiliated with Mr. Damon's schools of native and Chinese boys, is likely to become a force for vast good in the educational cause of the island, and the appointment of so cultured and capable a principal will go far toward making a success of the larger and united undertaking.

Following is a note of Miss McLeod's coming from a Canadian Baptist publication, the Messenger and Visitor:

"Miss Kathryn C. McLeod, personally known to some readers of the Messenger and Visitor, and to many others by her valued contributions to its columns, has been appointed to the principality of Kawaiahao Seminary in Honolulu, in which she has been teaching the past year. The school, we understand, is one of very considerable importance. Miss McLeod's endowments of head and heart should admirably fit her for such a position, and her many friends here will, we are sure, heartily congratulate her upon this appointment as a fitting recognition of her ability and culture."

The Halifax Herald says: "Miss Kathryn McLeod, sister of the well-known author, Grace Dean Rogers McLeod, Amherst, a former student of Acadia, and a teacher in the South, has recently been appointed principal of Kawaiahao Seminary, Honolulu, in which school she has been teaching the past year."

Where Mohican Will Visit.

After leaving Honolulu the United States training ship Mohican's itinerary is as follows: Arrive Bremerton August 4, leave August 6; arrive Victoria August 6 and leave August 13; arrive Port Angeles August 13, leave September 4; arrive San Francisco September 10.